

DIRECT PRIMARY IN FORCE IN NEW YORK

Applies to All Offices Below State Ticket—Includes Party Committees.

Albany, N. Y., November 15.—New York State's new direct nomination law, passed recently by the Legislature, goes into effect to-day. Advocates of direct primaries are not wholly satisfied with the new statute, but say it is a long step in the right direction, since it provides for direct nomination at the primaries of candidates for all offices in the State except candidates for Governor and other elective State offices.

The new law applies not only to candidates for city, county, congressional, judicial, assembly and senatorial offices, but provides for the direct nomination of all party committees, from the State committee down, except that in the case of a State committee, where there is a tie vote at the primaries, or where no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, the committee shall be elected at the State convention by the delegates from that district.

The old "credentials committee," which in the past has had the power to unseat delegates, and to make substitutions, is abolished. The new statute provides that the delegates elected at the primaries "shall be conclusively entitled to their seats, rights and votes as delegates to such convention."

The adoption of the direct primary system means that political leaders must go before the voters of their party for election. Political committees must reorganize; there will be no enrollment of all voters according to parties, and uniform primary days, one in the spring and the other in the fall. Existing committees are permitted to designate party committees for the first primary, which will be held next spring. Members of the State county, judicial, congressional, senatorial, assembly, city, borough, aldermanic and municipal court district committees are to be elected at the primary elections next spring, except in New York City, where they are to be chosen at the fall primary. It is also provided that every party committee, including the State Committee, within ten days after its election shall organize and elect officers.

DISCUSS TRUSTS IN EVERY PHASE

Members of Investigating Committee Begin Hearings in Washington.

Washington, November 15.—Every phase of trust regulation and control is to be under inquiry before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce during the hearings which began here to-day. Advocates of a more vigorous enforcement of the present Sherman law are to have their findings tomorrow, and at the sessions that are to follow representatives of "big business" and leading students of economic problems will be heard.

At the conclusion of a brief hearing to-day it was stated that no single bill for a change in the Sherman law is to be the basis for the committee's investigation. No definite line of inquiry or procedure has been laid out, and upon the opinions developed during the succeeding weeks will depend the action to be taken on the La Follette corporation bill, the Newlands trade commission bill, or a distinct committee bill to be reported to the Senate for passage.

The hearing was occupied by a statement by Senator Newlands, a member of the committee, in explanation of his bill, which provides for Federal registration of big corporations operating in more than one State.

To-morrow former Attorney-General Frank S. Moneys, of Ohio, as attorney for the Antitrust Law Enforcement League, and a number of other representatives of that organization, will appear to urge the more vigorous enforcement of the Sherman law and to assert their belief that enforcement is needed rather than amendment.

IF drinking coffee or tea results in a feeling of nervousness and irritability, you may depend upon it that caffeine—the drug in the coffee and tea—is getting in its "back licks"—the reaction from the drug.

Common sense would suggest stopping the cause—coffee and tea—short off.

The change is easy if you have well-made.

POSTUM

—the food-drink made of wheat, including the Phosphate of Potash (grown in the grain) for rebuilding brain and nerves.

Postum is known to be free from any drug whatever, and is rich in the vital elements which make for sturdy vigor.

"There's a Reason

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Michigan.

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for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.

AMERICA FAR BEHIND IN USE OF AEROPLANE

Chief Signal Officer Allen Calls Attention to Needs of United States in This Field.

Washington, D. C., November 15.—With an underlying note of bitter regret, General James Allen, chief signal officer, in his annual report, declares that although the United States was the first nation to recognize the aeroplane for military purposes, and had perfected the first official test of that machine at Fort Myer in 1908, yet "such has been the phenomenal progress in this science and art that this country has been left far behind in securing practical equipment and organization for the use of this indispensable adjunct of modern war."

The explanation is the failure to find the necessary officers to be trained as aviators, as well as lack of funds.

General Allen declares that the most notable progress in military aeronautics has been accomplished by France, Germany and England. The French have perfected an excellent organization of an aeronautic corps, which has thoroughly tried out with twenty aeroplanes in the recent army manoeuvres. There were automobile trucks, supply wagons, repair automobiles and well organized field aviation sections, and these assisted materially in the solution of difficult military problems by obtaining information as to troop movements, and uncovering batteries and directing the fire of field artillery so as to greatly increase the efficiency of the service.

Signal Corps Aviation Work.

"The army appropriation act for 1912," says General Allen, "includes an appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of aeroplanes and other aerial machines, and \$25,000 of this fund was made available immediately. This enabled the Signal Corps to purchase and supply the manoeuvre division, organized at San Antonio, Texas, with a small aeroplanes, which were used for the training of officers and for actual reconnaissance work in division manoeuvres during the period from March to July of the current year. An aviation school has been started at College Park, Md., in the vicinity of Washington, for the training of specially selected officers in the military use of aeroplanes and in accessory subjects. At present the aeronautical equipment of the Signal Corps consists of five aeroplanes and three small captive balloons. There are at present six army officers holding a pilot's license for the operation of aeroplanes. The Signal Corps is at present confronted with the situation of having means provided for starting the development of aviation in the army, and the War Department is unable to do all the necessary officers to be trained as aviators. In order to develop aviation, it requires two essential things, namely, money and officers and men; either one of these without the other brings about adequate development to a standstill.

Advance in Aeronautics.

"The past year has been one of con-

tinued achievement in aeronautics, especially as applied to aviation. The most notable progress in military aeronautics has been accomplished by France, Germany and England. The past year has witnessed the development of the hydro-aeroplane, which is a new type of vehicle capable of locomotion, either in the air, on the surface of water, or on the surface of the earth. The attainment of this object opens up a substantial extension in the use of aeroplanes, both for military and naval purposes, and especially for general purposes of the army and navy. Cross-country flying has reached the point where a single aeroplane has made a successful trip from St. Louis to New York City, and from New York City to St. Louis, without stopping, and without refueling. This has been accomplished by the use of a special repair kit. During the year the speed has gone up to about eighty miles an hour, and as many as a dozen passengers have been carried in an aeroplane. Continuous flights have been made of over four hours, and the distance reached in continuous flight has been about 100 miles. The altitude has been increased to about 15,000 feet, and English and United States mails have been officially transported by aeroplane. For military purposes it has been conclusively shown that the place machine is necessary for reconnaissance purposes.

Control of Wireless Telegraphers.

General Allen directs attention to the failure of the Senate to confirm the adherence of the United States to the Berlin wireless telegraph convention, only through courtesy of our ships, and in view of the great confusion that now exists in the transmission of the United States, which seriously interferes with communication between various coast defenses and our ships at sea, he urges the necessity of appropriate legislation for the different control of wireless telegraph in peace and in war.

Calls for Larger Force.

The chief signal officer concludes his

QUIT COFFEE AND TEA.

What the Great German Specialist Says.

It disappoints some people to be told that coffee and tea cause disease. But it is best to look squarely at facts and set the face towards health, for that's more fun than anything else, anyhow. A Cincinnati mail consultant, a Berlin physician on nervous diseases, says:

"Four years ago I was a habitual coffee drinker, having used it for 25 years, and being naturally of a nervous temperament. I became almost a nervous wreck, greatly suffering from insomnia, almost constantly constipated and weighing only 128 pounds.

"I consulted physicians and took medicine all the time, but had no relief. About three and a half years ago I went abroad, and while in Berlin I heard frequently of a great physician, Prof. Mendel, an authority on nervous trouble, so I resolved to consult him.

"Prof. Mendel surprised me very much by asking at once if I was a coffee drinker, and on my telling him I used it two or three times a day, he said, 'It is poison.' After carefully examining me he told me there was nothing the matter with me whatever but what could be entirely cured in 30 days by leaving coffee and other stimulants alone and dieting.

"I had a hard time following his advice. I did not know what to do until I came home and told my wife, who got some Postum. We tried it, but at first did not like it; then we went over the directions on the package together and found we had not boiled it long enough.

"That was the beginning of the end of my trouble, for the Postum was delicious after that, and I drank it regularly, and it helped me from the start.

"In a very short time I began to feel much better, and in the last three years I haven't been absent from business one hour on account of ill health, for my health is fine now. I have a good appetite, sleep well and weigh 175 pounds."

"Any nervous person who drinks coffee or tea will feel better from a 10 days' change to Postum. Trial easily proves this."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

report with an urgent appeal for additional officers and men to carry on the work of the Signal Corps as now prescribed by law. He expresses the belief that it is the duty of the War Department to present to Congress at its coming session the critical needs of the Signal Corps, and that if these needs are properly understood there will be no hesitation in providing the minimum personnel required at the present moment to carry forward the important and diversified work at present devolving upon that corps.

Suggestion is made for development along the following lines:

The organization of mounted field companies for tactical lines of information for the mobile army; the extension and demand for wireless telegraph communications for the territories of Alaska and the Philippine Islands and for strategic uses at the larger military posts in the United States; and the phenomenal growth of military aeronautics as a necessary adjunct to the military establishment.

WIN THROUGH MUD TO HAGERSTOWN

Richmond Tourists Make Good Time After Leaving Eastern Virginia.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Winchester, Va., November 15.—The Chalmers Six left here for Hagerstown at 11 A. M. to-night on the continuous trip from Richmond to New York. After leaving Henric county the roads for about thirty miles, due to recent heavy rains, were practically a sea of mud. Conditions were altogether unfavorable until Staunton was reached, where the Valley Pike afforded instant relief to drivers and car alike. The drivers—Franklin Monroe and Lee Folger—are alternating at the wheel, and while not indulging in speed, are making every minute count. They expect to reach New York some time to-morrow.

The car left Richmond early this morning, with the expectation of reaching through to New York without any halt being made for meals or sleeping. The Richmonders represent the Chamber of Commerce to pilot back to Richmond a large touring party which will start from New York Friday to attend the National Good Roads Congress. The car used was the official press car of the Glidden tour.

FELON'S STRIPES INSTEAD OF FINES

(Continued From First Page)

clude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine, or unite in any manner to fix prices, or to control the production or distribution of any such article or commodity, or to fix its prices in any manner be affected.

"Every person who shall make any such contract or agreement, or knowingly enter into or execute such conspiracy or combination, or shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than ten years."

Sections two and three of the Sherman act, providing against monopolization or conspiracy in restraint of trade within the United States or with foreign nations, are amended to provide for the punishment of persons for violations of the present provisions for a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

The added sections are as follows: "Section 1.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; but this act shall not affect rights, pending suits, proceedings, and liabilities which arose, accrued, or were begun under any previous laws, or actions, or proceedings, as provided for by previous acts.

"Section 10.—That nothing in said act is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced, so as to apply to members of organizations or societies, or to persons, for profit and without capital or stock, or for the production of, or live stock, in the hands of the producers or raisers."

Democratic leaders will confer on the bill as soon as the members assemble late this month, and it is their purpose to make the bill the foremost on the legislative program for the regular session.

KILGO PRESIDING OVER CONFERENCE

(Continued From First Page)

to Court Street, Lynchburg, and that Rev. J. H. Moss, who also has had four successful years at Laurel Street, Richmond, will go to Ashland, Va.

Rev. W. L. Murphy, of Pungoteague, Va., is mentioned for the St. James Church, Richmond. Dr. W. B. Beachamp is slated for the Main Street Church, Danville, Va., to follow Dr. W. J. Young. No certain forecast can be made for Dr. Young, since three of the prominent appointments of the conference are contesting for him.

Dr. George E. Booker, of Petersburg, is desired by one of the leading churches, but he has only finished his first year at Washington Street, Petersburg, where he is universally beloved, and it is not probable that he will be moved.

FLOPS THROUGH WINDOW

Trained Sea Lion Tries of Balancing Ball on Nose.

Chicago, November 15.—Tiring of its daily routine of balancing a ball on the end of its nose, a trained sea lion theatre last night, a trained sea lion flopped through a window pane and into an alley. When he hit the snow and sniffed the cold air it appeared in its natural element and started at a lively gallop for Lake Michigan.

The animal was lost in the icy waters by a small margin of crowd of men and boys captured it when it was within a minute or two of attaining its goal.

Ghosts Off for Havana.

New York, November 15.—The pennant winning of the National League turned southward to-day for Havana ball yards to engage in a series of contests with Cuban teams. The club expected to come by Christmas. The Giants play in Havana, Miami and Key West before leaving for Cuba.

ACCUSED WOMAN MAKES DENIALS

Mrs. Louise Vermilya Says She Is the Victim of Ghastly Circumstances.

Chicago, November 15.—Mrs. Louise Vermilya to-day made the first public statement she has given out since she was placed in jail on the charge of poisoning Policeman Arthur Bissonette. She denied guilty knowledge of ten deaths that have occurred beneath her roof in the last eighteen years. She received no newspaper men in the county jail hospital, where she is recovering from the effects of poison said to have been taken by her while under surveillance. She denied that she had poisoned herself or any of the three men—Bissonette, Richard T. Smith and Frank Brinkman—in whose viscera arsenic had been found in abundance. She disputed statements by persons to the police that she had other than business relations with Undertaker C. C. Bolson. She also denied the false stories that she had posed as Smith's fiancée or wife, and declared herself the victim of a peculiar chain of circumstances, which she did not create.

"I never poisoned any one," said Mrs. Vermilya. "All those who died came to my home when they were pretty near 'done for' and then died on my hands. How they got poison, I don't know. I didn't give it to them. Smith simply was a boarder. I was engaged to marry Bissonette, and I never heard that Miss Lydia Rivelier was engaged to him till after his death.

"I didn't try to commit suicide. I did not know the pepper box brought to me contained arsenic. I asked the nurse to bring me some white pepper, never thinking she would bring the box of roach poison. In fact, I forgot the roach poison was in the pantry."

"All stories about me having a fondness for the dead are false, and when I go on the witness stand, as I shall insist on doing, I will have no difficulty in proving that I am not the ogress I have been pictured, but a victim of ghastly circumstances."

ACCEPTS BURDEN OF SAVING CHINA

(Continued From First Page)

forming. He asks what guarantee is there that the promises of the government will be fulfilled, and adds: "The overthrow of the government is the only conclusion."

Great Battle in Prospect.

Shanghai, November 15.—Unless the council or pecuniary inducement prevails, the great fight of the present revolution will take place at Nanking. The city is now a large military camp.

General Chang is in command, with 15,000 troops. They are all well armed and fairly trained. They are determined, and desperate and intrenched in positions which experts regard as impregnable.

Outside the city, within fifteen miles, the revolutionaries are gathered. Their force at the present time does not exceed 8,000 men, of which 2,000 are trained. The revolutionaries, however, are receiving a constant stream of recruits and large supplies of guns and ammunition. The revolutionaries are raw, but are desperately in earnest. They seek vengeance for the recent massacres.

The Republican navy now numbers seventy vessels, which are well supplied with ammunition. The warships are proceeding up the river to Nanking. All communication by rail and telegraph is cut off beyond Chinkiang.

Rear-Admiral Murdock, aboard the United States protected cruiser Albany, is expected to reach Nanking this morning. On the river below Nanking war vessels of all nations watch the preparations.

All foreigners are safe, having left the city. The American consul, William T. Bailey, is aboard ship.

The republicans have a state positively that Admiral Seah has gone over to the revolutionary side. He is said to be at Ning-Po, awaiting orders.

Relics of Terror at Nanking.

Shanghai, November 15.—A veritable reign of terror prevails at Nanking, according to late dispatches from that city, under the dominance of General Chang Jen-Chun, the viceroys, who has cast restraint to the winds. A systematic search is being made for Chinese who have discarded their queues, and all found are beheaded.

The revolutionaries in Shanghai are making preparations to attack Nanking, and at a meeting last night volunteers were called upon to undertake the assassination of Chang.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, a prominent missionary, visited Viceroy Chang yesterday and endeavored to induce the general to agree to an armistice. General Chang refused to enter into any idea and declared that he must be loyal to the Emperor. He said that he intended to lead his troops in the recapture of Chinkiang, Soochow and Shanghai for the throne.

Dr. Reid says Chang's blood is up; that he is exulting in his successes and the number of those he has beheaded.

Facts About Indigestion

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If you have indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, dizziness or biliousness, no matter how long standing, Tragle Co. guarantees MI-O-NA stomach tablets to cure, or your money back.

Thousands are getting rid of indigestion by using MI-O-NA. Here is what one man writes: "I want to speak a good word for MI-O-NA. I have had indigestion for me. I suffered something terrible with dyspepsia and indigestion. It was almost impossible for me to eat anything. Day after day I would go without eating. One day I read your advertisement in the Bangor Daily News. I got a box, and before it was gone I could sit down to the table and eat anything, thanks to MI-O-NA."—Herbert L. Patterson, Brewer (Bangor, Me.)

MI-O-NA stomach tablets are made from the best prescription ever written—they cure to stay cured. They relieve distressed stomach in a few minutes. They are sold by Tragle Co. and druggists in every town in America. A large box of MI-O-NA costs but 50 cents. Test samples free from Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y. A post card will do.

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The California Limited—King of the limiteds—exclusively for first-class travel—runs every day—sleeper for Grand Canyon.

Santa Fe de-Luxe—the only extra-luxe train, Chicago to Los Angeles—once a week this winter—every travel luxury—saves several hours' time—"extra fast, extra fine, extra fare."

California Fast Mail—also the Los Angeles Express and San Francisco Express—three daily trains—carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers and chair cars—all classes of tickets honored.

Say which train you prefer. Will mail booklets.

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He boasts that he has 20,000 devoted soldiers, and holds Nanking in the palm of his hand. It is admitted that Chang is a man of great courage and military ability. He has abundant money and ammunition, and he has sown the city with mines.

U. S. Soldiers Going to China.

Washington, November 15.—The State Department has practically decided to send a regiment of troops from Manila to Chinkiang, a port in China, about 250 miles from Peking, on the Gulf of Pechili. The purpose is to perform an international duty in the Boxer treaty in keeping open the line of communication between Peking and the sea.

It was said at the State Department that a request for the troops has not yet been made on the War Department, but it was momentarily expected. The officials were careful to make it appear that the dispatch of these troops was never avowed absolutely without any political meaning, and the movement was not to be construed as intervention.

Under the treaty which terminated the Boxer troubles, the United States, with other powers, was accorded the privilege of maintaining a military force along the line of railway between Peking and the sea in order to guard against such an event as the siege of the legations during the Boxer uprising.

Beyond the maintenance of a marine guard of 100 men (only temporarily increased to 200), the United States has never availed itself of this permission, and it has fallen to the lot of other nations principally Great Britain, France and Japan, to maintain small garrisons along the line of the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking. It is felt that it is now incumbent upon the United States to perform in its part of this duty, hence the decision to employ some troops to supplement the marine guard.

Limited to Regiment.

The fact that the force to be dispatched will be limited to one regiment is in itself an indication that there is no intention on the part of the United States government of indulging in any large military demonstration in China or of taking sides in the present great struggle for supremacy between the imperial forces and the revolutionary party, and it is declared that no designs upon Chinese territory are entertained.

The main consideration that prompted the State Department to act is said to be the fact that the ports of the Gulf of Pechili are closed by ice about this time every year, and it will be necessary to land the troops now if they are to be employed at all during the winter in China.

As Tien-Tsin lies forty miles up the river from the Gulf, and thus certain to be cut off from water communication by ice early in the season, the American regiment probably will be landed at the port of Chinkiang, which is said to be rarely icebound.

This port is located on the railroad which passes through Tien-Tsin coming from Peking, and is about 250 miles distant from the Chinese capital. It is also about 100 miles southeast of Jehol, which place probably would be chosen as a refuge by the Chinese imperial family, in case the dynasty is overthrown by the revolutionaries.

The transport Sherman now is lying in Manila harbor having been detained there at the suggestion of the State Department. She could land a regiment at Chinkiang within four days after she received her sailing orders. Rear-Admiral Murdock, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, has transferred his flag from the Rainbow to the Albany, which is a smaller vessel, and changes his base from Shanghai to Nanking. As the Rainbow draws twenty-six and one-half feet of water, and the Albany only twelve, it is believed the change was made to enable the commander-in-chief to proceed up the Yang-Tze River to be near the troubles in the interior.

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